

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,601

PRICE 3^d.]

EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, AUGUST 17. 1789.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR PARKER.

TO-MORROW, the 18th instant,
And positively the last time of performing this Season.

MR PARKER takes the liberty of presenting his most grateful acknowledgments for the repeated favours he has received from the polite and generous audience of Edinburgh, and begs leave to assure them that every exertion will most zealously be made by the whole Company to merit the future countenance and protection of his generous patrons.

Mr PARKER, will, for the first time this season, display the different evolutions of the

BROAD SWORD,
Offensive and Defensive, with a fierce and vigorous charge, as in Real Action, upon the Spanish Charger.

Mr RICKETS will likewise display
THE GRAND TRAMPOLINE TRICKS,
By throwing Summerfets over sixteen Mens Heads—Five Horles with people upon them, &c.

Doors will open at six o'clock, and begin precisely at half past six.

Tickets may be had of Mr Parker, at No. 12, St James's Square.—First seats, 2s.—Second ditto, 1s.
Places may be kept by sending a servant at the opening of the doors.

AN EXHIBITION OF CAPITAL PAINTINGS

Is opened at the Cooper's Hall, King Street, Bristol, and may be viewed every day, except Sunday, from ten o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon, prior to the 23rd day of September next, when they will be sold by auction.

This superb collection of valuable pictures consists of the works of the most eminent masters of the Roman, Venetian, Spanish, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English schools—was lately the property of different Noblemen and Gentlemen, and includes that well-known ancient collection from Abbot's Leigh Court, late the property of the Hon. Mr Trenchard, Secretary to Queen Ann, and author of the *Independent Whig*; amongst which are upwards of one hundred undoubted original pictures.

PERTH ACADEMY.

THE Academy meets, as usual, the 1st October, and it is intended, that students would enter at the beginning of the month, as they all go on in one class.

The studies of the Academy are chiefly directed towards Accounts of every kind, the various branches of the Mathematics, and Philosophy; but, besides these, many other parts of learning are explained.

It requires two years to complete the course, but any student may attend the first year without attending the second. French, Writing, and Drawing, are taught by able and diligent masters.

Mr GUNN, master of the Academy, has good accommodation for young Gentlemen, whom he boards in his family, and superintends, at the rate of six guineas per quarter.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Public are informed, that the Copartnership of J. AND W. BIGGAR AND CO. at Sciences is dissolved, and the business there in future to be carried on under the firm of W. BIGGAR, SON, AND CO. who have a power to receive and discharge the debts of the late Company.

For the accommodation of their Friends and the Public, they continue to sell at the Warehouse of A. and J. MAC-KINLAY, South Bridge-street, a large assortment of Linens, Lawns, and Sheetings, all of their own manufacture, and on the same terms as formerly.

FLAX-DRESSING.

THE Sale Flax Business, which was formerly carried on at Sciences, is in future to be carried on by ROBERT BIGGAR at BUCLEUGH-STREET, who has got a large quantity of Flax, with which he can serve the public upon moderate terms.

SHIPS PROVISIONS FOR SALE AT LEITH.

To be sold by public roup, on Friday the 21st August, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Warehouse of THOMAS WALKER, Quality Street.

A Quantity of SHIPS PROVISIONS, consisting of Biscuit, Barley, White Pease, Pork in barrels, and the best Irish Malt Beer in kegs.

N. B. Articles of sale in the hands of Thomas Walker who will show the goods any time betwixt and the day of sale. Not to be repeated.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY,

ANNO 1789.

Begins drawing the 14th of November.
THE ORIGINAL TICKETS are sold and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, in variety of numbers, by

JAMES THOMSON AND SON,
INSURANCE BROKERS,
At their State Lottery Office, No. 8. South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

Being the only Old Licensed Dealers in Scotland, Where all business respecting the Lottery has been transacted with correctness and fidelity for a number of years past. Correct numerical and register books are kept, and the earliest intelligence sent of their success.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
2 of	L. 20,000	is L. 40,000
2 —	10,000	— 20,000
2 —	5,000	— 10,000
3 —	2,000	— 6,000
5 —	1,000	— 5,000
10 —	500	— 5,000
30 —	100	— 3,000
100 —	20	— 2,000
10,600 —	10	— 106,000

10,754 Prizes.	L. 197,000
First drawn Ticket.	500
First drawn, 4th day.	500
First drawn, 10th day.	500
First drawn, 16th day.	500
First drawn, 22d day.	500
Last drawn Ticket.	500
29,246 Blanks.	

40,000 Tickets — L. 200,000
Tickets and Shares registered, at 6d. each number.
As they rise or fall at the London offices, so will they at this.

The Prizes are payable (Irish currency) in June 1790.
All Shares sold at this Office are stamped, and the original Tickets lodged in the Stamp Office, agreeable to act of Parliament. Money for the prizes, at current value, will be paid here as soon as drawn. Letters, post paid, duly answered. Schemes gratis. Commissions from the country, with bills at sight, or a short date, punctually attended to.

In last Irish Lottery, No. 24,941, a prize of One Thousand Pounds, was sold at this Office, divided into one half, one fourth, one eighth, and two sixteenth shares, besides a very considerable number of smaller prizes.
Insurances upon SHIPS, GOODS, and LIVES, done at this Office, upon the most reasonable terms.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE AT LEITH.

To be sold by Auction, within Mess. Scott and Thomson's Timber Yard, near the Links, upon Tuesday the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock noon.

A Quantity of the largest and best HONDURAS and JAMAICA MAHOGANY, in Logs and Planks, to be put up in Lots.

Articles of roup and invoice, in the hands of John Walker merchant, Leith, who will show the Mahogany betwixt and day of sale.

N. B. This is one of the largest and finest parcels of Mahogany that has been exposed to sale in this place these number of years.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, Anno 1789,

Begins drawing the 14th of November.

THE TICKETS & SHARES,

In Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths,

In variety of Numbers,

ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY

LESLIE AND SCOTT,

Insurance Brokers, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.

(LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT)

Where all business relating to the Lottery is transacted.

SCHEME.

Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
2 of	L. 20,000	is L. 40,000
2 —	10,000	— 20,000
2 —	5,000	— 10,000
3 —	2,000	— 6,000
5 —	1,000	— 5,000
10 —	500	— 5,000
30 —	100	— 3,000
100 —	20	— 2,000
10,600 —	10	— 106,000

10,754 Prizes.	L. 197,000
First drawn	500
Do. the 4th day.	500
Do. the 10th day.	500
Do. the 16th day.	500
Do. the 22d day.	500
Last drawn	500
29,246 Blanks.	

40,000 Tickets. — L. 200,000

Agreeable to act of Parliament, the shares are stamped, and the original tickets (which are lodged in the Stamp Office) cannot be taken out till three days after the drawing of the Lottery is completed; but as the payment of prizes is frequently not called for till a considerable time after the drawing is over, and that the public may have absolute security for the shares issued by LESLIE AND SCOTT, they have deposited with The Royal Bank of Scotland the Government receipts for the original tickets, and the Royal Bank, by its contract to them, which any person may see, is to retain the value of the prizes sold in shares for one month after they are payable; during which period the adventurers will please call for payment.

Commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to—Letters (post paid) duly answered—Schemes gratis.

Insurances on Shipping, Merchandise, and Lives, done at this Office, at short.

THE PUBLIC are informed, that the Copartnership of J. AND W. BIGGAR AND CO. at Sciences is dissolved, and the business there in future to be carried on under the firm of W. BIGGAR, SON, AND CO. who have a power to receive and discharge the debts of the late Company.

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LONDON.—AUGUST 14.

Yesterday at noon, their Majesties, accompanied by the Princesses Royal, Augusta, and Elizabeth, with their attendants, set out from Gloucester House, Weymouth, for Exeter, on their way to Plymouth, where the Royal Family will review the shipping, and in the course of next week they will return to Weymouth.

The following is a list of the promotions that took place on Saturday last at Weymouth:

BRITISH.	
Earl of Salisbury.	Marquis of Salisbury.
Vicount Weymouth.	Marquis of Bath.
Vicount Edgcombe.	Earl of Edgcombe.
Earl of Westmoreland.	Joint Postmaster.
Earl of Chesham.	Master of the Mint.
Vicount Falkland.	Chief Justice in Eyre.
Earl of Effingham.	Governor of Jamaica.
Marquis of Graham.	Joint Paymaster.
IRISH.	
Earl of Clanricarde.	Marquis of Clanricarde.
Earl of Antrim.	Marquis of Antrim.
Earl of Tyrone.	Marquis of Waterford.
Earl of Hillsborough.	Marquis of Downshire.
Lord Fortescue.	Vicount Ebrinton.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Wednesday being the Birth-day of the Prince of Wales, who entered into the 28th year of his age, his Royal Highness received the compliments of the Nobility on the occasion, at the Pavilion at Brighton; where there was an entertainment, at which the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, and a select circle of Nobility were present.

The absence of the whole of the Royal Family from Town prevented the parade of Courts, and the forms of Drawing-rooms, but could not preclude that observation of the day, which proves that his Royal Highness already reigns in the affections of the people. Many entertainments were given in different parts of the town, and in the evening the following

ILLUMINATIONS.
Quis latia sands could abstain from praise? on such an occasion not to have exerted the utmost would have been to have incurred the imputation of want of justice. Saving a few solitary houses of the Orange party, the illuminations were pretty general: every person seemed pleased and happy that such an opportunity was given them to manifest their joy; but though the rejoicings were visibly more than on any former year, from which we have a right to predict an increase of popularity to the Prince of Wales, our general maxim is to select those who were most conspicuous in testifying their pleasure.

On the Surrey-side of Westminster-bridge, Caodes had an elegant plume of feathers in buff lamps.

The Mansion and India-houses but dull—Fleet-street displayed very pretty illuminations; Abbott and Turner's were most remarkable—the Strand was not behind-hand; Reeves, the colourman, as usual, very well; Kelly's, a crown supported by two plumes of feathers, in white and green-lamps; Lingham's, a crown in the middle, and two plumes of feathers on each side—Pall-mall was not dull, Carleton-house was modestly humble not much displayed—In St James's-street, D'Aubigny's and Brooks's were well, White's not so conspicuous—in Piccadilly the Staffordshire Warehouse was pretty—and the China Warehouse, in Henrietta-street—in Long-acre, Hatcher's was not bad—Mr Alton's, in Hanover-street, was extremely well: two pillars supporting a dome, on the top a

large star, on the bafements two stars, all in buff lamps. The *but ensemble* produced a pretty effect.

In Gray's inn passage, a very decorative display was made by Mr Colman, the Prince's Filmonger, who gave an entertainment in honour of his Royal Master.

These were the chief; there were others who manifested their loyalty in a more humble style; yet though humble, not less heartfelt—Those, however, were too many to enumerate.

Mr Wigstead of Gerard-street, exhibited a very beautiful allegory, in honour of the Prince's Birth-day, and an illumination, which was highly superb.

Wednesday, being the anniversary of the Prince of Wales's birth-day, there was a numerous meeting of the Society of Ancient Britons, with the Treasurers, Governors, and Trustees, held at the Welsh school to celebrate the same.

Wednesday there was a Levee at Weymouth, to compliment their Majesties on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's birth-day.

Vauxhall Gardens were most beautifully and superbly illuminated Wednesday night, in compliment to the Prince of Wales.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 14.

This being the Prince of Wales's birth-day, the fame was observed at the different taverns, and inns, with uncommon festivity, and by many persons of rank at their houses. At Coverey's, the King's Arms, hilarity particularly marked the day.

An elegant dinner was provided for a considerable number of his Royal Highness's friends, after which many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank—among them were the following:

The King, Queen, and Royal Family, with three times three.

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, with three times three.

The Right Hon. Charles James Fox, with three—Mr Sheridan, Mr Burke, Capt. Macbride, &c.

In compliment to two gentlemen belonging to putting, was also drank.

A speedy increase to the salaries of the civil officers under the Crown, in lieu of paltry fees.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

The great Roman Orator said of Virgil,—"Magnus spes altera Roma"—an Englishman can with great truth say of the Duke of York, that he is the second hope of Britain.

The exotic, it has been observed, often improves and acquires poignancy of flavour by transposition from a native soil:—the Royal Frederick confesses the genial influence of Britain—He has exchanged the phlegm of the German for the solidity of the English judgment, apathy for feeling, and pertinacity for wit.

A strong characteristic family likeness may be traced between the present Duke of York and his illustrious ancestor George I. but it is a resemblance in the highest state of improvement, like that which a fine painting derives from age, giving mellowness to its colouring, and refinement to its traits. Chelsterfield's character of that departed Monarch is rather a caricature than a just portrait. Addison's is the more just representation of historic truth, who allows him integrity, spirit, and all those features of character that constitute an amiable Monarch; and the same virtues are hereditary in the Duke of York, in a degree that stand in proof of the legitimacy of his descent.

His Royal Highness is in person and figure eminently beautiful, captivating in his manners, and full of grace in his deportment. The dignity of his address and person render him the delight of the Drawing-room.

As a public character, the Duke of York has yet had little to call forth the display of his talents; but whenever future exigencies of State shall invite them into action, there is little doubt of his being equally the brightest ornament of the Cabinet as a Statesman, and of the field as a Soldier. We know, that the Royal Frederick of England stood high in the estimation of the Great Frederick of Prussia, and the Duke of Brunswick. If to be the subject of praise amongst such sublime characters is not itself fame, it will not be denied a strong indication of deserving it.—His great military skill and knowledge in tactics, his incessant application and ardour in the honourable profession of arms, are acknowledged; and it is certain, the attention of so young a Prince to his public duties, civil and military, and the spirit of independence that marks his public conduct, amidst the allurements and dissipation of a luxurious Court, do him the greatest honour. His spirit and courage, if it had not been before removed out of the reach of doubt, has been lately confirmed in a way, and upon an occasion, that excited the astonishment of Europe—His Royal Highness condescended to furnish additional testimony, by receiving with the greatest intrepidity and coolness the fire of an adversary whom he knew (to use an emphatical phrase from the vocabulary of honour) a DEAD SHOT.

Upon a recent occasion, equally important and novel in the general annals of Britain, his Royal Highness discovered talents that clearly evince occasion only was wanting to unfold them. The Royal speech upon the Regency Bill was received with the most respectful attention by the most august Assembly in Europe, and was deservedly complimented by the first Orators of the world:—it was modest, yet unembarrassed—perspicuous, pointed, graceful, and animated.

Report allows him the merit of being a good scholar, and a fondness for literature and the fine arts. He is generous and convivial; and if he sometimes sacrifices to the Purple God, it is from the zest of mirth and conviviality. He rarely entertains; but when he decorates the festive board, it is always in the manner of a Prince.

His patriotism is forcibly evinced by a single fact—that he prefers England, at the expence of half his income, to Germany, where a fourth of it would be more than adequate to the whole.

There are doubtless shades in this great character; his military school, in a despotic land, has taught him a severity and strictness of discipline perhaps too rigid, and a manner somewhat too haughty for the subjects of a Government like that of England; and an apparent, we hope, by no means a real, want of that generous openness of soul and manners so amiable and popular in his Royal Brother the Prince of Wales.

In an age like the present, when fraternal affection is proverbially rare, and the social feelings too generally excluded for mere selfish and interested considerations, the warm affection subsisting between the Royal Brothers, is regarded as an object of public admiration, and the strongest indication of rectitude in principle, and benevolence of heart; for surely nothing can be materially wrong in the breast that acknowledges the bond of friendship. They are the Caesar and Pollux of the day; and there can be no doubt but, with the aid of experience, the Duke of York will become one of the most illustrious characters of the illustrious House of Brunswick.

In the match at Cricket played at East Bourne, the Duke of York fetched thirteen runs from his own bat, and caught out Mr St Leger, and John Bean, Esq. The gamblers and company were most hospitably entertained in the field by Lord George Cavendish.

His Royal Highness has been pleased to appoint the following tradesmen, at Plymouth, by warrants bearing date, St James's the 24th June 1789.

Mess. Haydens to be bookfellers and printers.
Mess. Josephs to be Shopmen.—And
Mess. Booths to be Pottery to his Royal Highness.

NAVAL REVIEW.

Preparatory to this Grand Specieck, the Squadron under Commodore Goodall, are ordered to rendezvous off Plymouth against the arrival of the Royal Family, who are expected to dine at Mount Edgecombe, on Saturday next.

Sir Richard Bickerton, who served as Coxswain at the Portsmouth review a dozen years since, will probably endeavour to get into the steerage again, owing to his influence as Commander in Chief at Plymouth:—others alleged Lord Hood will have the honour, and that an English Baroncy is to be annexed to it.

If the weather permits, the review will be on Monday during the King's stay; and the day previous to his Majesty's departure, a Promotion of several officers is mentioned: some Lieutenants will have additional rank; and it is hoped, an opportunity may be seized for rewarding Commissioner Laffrey with the flag he so much merits!

The Duke of Dorset arrived in town on Wednesday from France.

The Duke of Dorset, it is confidently said, returns no more to Paris, in the character of Ambassador, but is to succeed the Marquis of Buckingham as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Catchair is spoken of as his Grace's successor in France.

Yesterday morning the Duke of Dorset sent an express for Mr Pitt, at his seat at Holland House, Kent; and at three o'clock he came to his residence in Downing Street, where he was waited on by the Duke, who had a long conference with him.

Yesterday morning his Grace the Duke of Dorset was visited by the French Ambassador, and several of the Foreign Nobility, at his house in Grosvenor-square.

Yesterday at noon, there was a Levee of the foreign Ministers held at the Duke of Leeds's Office, Whitehall, at which the French, Spanish, and Dutch Ambassadors, and all the foreign Ministers and Envoys attended; at half past two o'clock the Levee broke up, when the Duke of Dorset, with the Swedish and Polish Ministers, and the Imperial and Danish Envoys had a long conference with the Duke of Leeds; and at four o'clock his Grace forwarded several letters to the King.

Several French families of distinction have landed at Waterford, from Bourdeaux and its neighbourhood:—they have retired farther into the country, and were engaged in procuring residences for themselves and some friends, who were to follow them, in order to retire from a country which they considered destined for years to be the scene of civil commotions.

A singular circumstance occurred to a part of the crew of the Ranger, of Hull, Captain Potts: on her passage to Greenland, the met with a heavy gale, in which a wave washed 14 of the hands overboard; the next wave, however, left ten of them in a wonderful manner on the deck again, who are perfectly recovered of their bruises. The second mate was one of the unfortunate four who were drowned.

An offer has lately been made to the Pope, of an immense sum of money, which will enrich his Holiness, without impoverishing any one person upon earth.

The offer has made great noise in Rome. The nature of it is this:

Two Clergymen, who formerly belonged to the suppressed order of Jesuits, waited upon the Lord Treasurer of his Holiness, and requested him to inform the Sovereign, that they were willing to discover a vault or subterraneous place, in which was at that moment, a sum of money amounting in value to 700,000 l. Sterling.

They at the same time informed him, that they would discover this treasure only on one condition, that they should have one-fifth of the whole for themselves.

This offer has set all the speculators in Rome at work, to conjecture by whom this treasure was concealed, and where.

The two Ex-Jesuits have kept their secret (for they have not yet had an answer from his Holiness;) and yet some people pretend that they are acquainted with all the circumstances relating to it.

They say that as those who have made the offer of a discovery were Jesuits, the treasure must have belonged to their order, and buried there before its suppression.

With respect to the place where it lies, the same people will have it, that it is near the baths of Antoninus, not far from St Sebastian's Gate, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits.

About this place, several large manufactures are established, and some old buildings and ruins lie about it.

There are also several subterraneous passages and vaults about this place, which would, no doubt, be immediately explored, if they were private property; but they belong to the Court of Chancery, or Apostolic Chamber.



PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 10.

ON Friday last, all the New Ministers appeared at the National Assembly, when the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, Keeper of the Seals, addressed them in the following speech:

"We are delegated by the King to repose on your wisdom the duties that agitate the paternal heart of his Majesty."

"The present circumstances are so pressing and imperious, that they would not permit us to concert with you the forms with which his Majesty's Envoys should be received—Forms, to which we attach personally no importance whatever; but which, no doubt, from a proper regard to the dignity and majesty of the throne, you will judge it necessary to regulate in future."

"While the representatives of the nation, happy in their confidence in the monarch, and secure of his paternal love, are employed in planning the welfare of their native country, and in establishing on a firm basis the national security, a secret and lamentable disorder agitates the people, impels them to revolt, and spreads over all a general consternation."

"Whether it be that the resentment of various abuses which the King wished to reform, and which you desire for ever to proscribe, has led the people into this error; whether it be that the rumour of a total regeneration of Government has made to waver the loyal powers on which the civil order reposes; whether it be that the passions which have spread over this empire their malignant influence; whatever, in short, may be the cause, certain, Sirs, it is, that the public order and tranquillity are disturbed in almost every corner of this kingdom."

"You are not ignorant, Sirs, that property is violated in the provinces: That incendiary hands have destroyed the habitations of citizens: That the forms of justice are despised: That violence and proscriptio occupy the place of equity and law. In some places, the very harvests have been threatened, and the husbandman has seen his hopes ravaged and laid waste."

"Where the robbers cannot come, there terror and alarm are dispatched: licentiousness is without controul, the laws have lost their force, the tribunals are torpid; defolation is spread over a large portion of France, and terror has seized upon the whole;—commerce and industry are suspended, and even the asylums of piety are no longer safe from the murdering madness of the mob!"

"And yet, Sirs, it is not indigence alone that has rendered all promises a mockery and bountiful supply of grain; that the beneficence of his Majesty has exerted itself in every possible manner, to supply the wants of his subjects; that the rich have now more than at any former period participated their fortune with the poor."

"And it is possible, that at this epocha, when the National representation is more numerous, more enlightened, more respectable than it has ever been; when the union of all the members of the Assembly in one and the same body; when the close connection of principle and of mutual confidence between them and his Majesty, leave no resource whatever to the enemies of the public prosperity; is it possible, I say, that means so numerous and so powerful should prove inadequate to remedy the evils that attack us on every side?"

"You have very justly thought, that a wife constitution is, and ought to be, the principle of happiness to this empire. His Majesty waits, with the most lively impatience, the result of your labours, and he has charged us to press you to accelerate your plans; but the present circumstances require, and demand, precautions and measures of a more instantaneous and more active operation. They demand, that you should take the most prompt means to repress the unbridled love of pillage, and, to destroy the confidence of impunity in guilt, that you should restore to the public force the authority which it has lost. A force, authorized by you, can never become dangerous; but an armed disorder will become every day more and more destructive. Consider, Sirs, that a contempt of the existing laws menaces the laws that are to succeed in their room; the licentious spirit wishes to withdraw itself from the power of the laws; not because they are bad, but because licentiousness is an enemy to all law. You will reform, no doubt, the abuses that have crept into the laws; you will bring to perfection the rules of judicial process; the military power will become, as it ought to be, more formidable to the enemy, more useful for the maintenance of public order, and less dangerous to the liberty of the subject."

"But, till such time as your wisdom has produced these great and desirable reforms, necessity, an urgent necessity, demands concurrence of your efforts, and those of his Majesty, to re-establish civil order, and to restore the execution of the laws."

"His Majesty relies with security on the wisdom of the resolutions which you will come to on this subject; he is eager to give them his royal sanction, and to cause them to be carried into execution through the whole extent of his dominions."

"It was proper, Sirs, in the first place, to lay before you the general subversion of the public police; it was proper to request, that you would put in practice all the means in your power to restore the public order. The virtuous Minister, whom the King has restored to your wishes, whom he has restored to your regards and your esteem, will now show you, under a new face, the fatal effects of those disorders; will lay before you the actual state of the finance of this country."

"You will see, that the delays of payment, and, in many places, the non-payment of taxes, have occasioned a void in the Royal Treasury—rather in that of the State; for the King makes no distinction between his own treasure and that of the nation; and when his necessities are made known to you, you cannot refuse supplies, without shaking, in a considerable degree, the fortunes of the subjects, and even the organization of the body politic."

"Your constituents, it is true, did flatter themselves, that the constitution would have been brought to maturity, before it should be necessary to employ you in the imposition of taxes, or even in the raising of a loan; but they also wished that you should support the public credit, and that you should reject, with indignation, every measure that tended to weaken a confidence in public security."

"The time, Sirs, is come, when an imperious necessity seems to command you; and you have already manifested the spirit by which you are animated, by confirming the established taxes, and by placing the creditors of the State under the protection of French loyalty and honour."

"The King, Sirs, requests that you will take into consideration this important object, in which it is his

with never to have an interest separate from yours. With frankness equal to the confidence which he reposes in you, he wishes that nothing should be hidden from your sight. He desires, in fine, that participating his anxieties, you should unite your efforts with his, to restore energy to the public force, loyalty to the legal power, and to the public monies their necessary and legitimate currency."

"And we, Sirs, whom you have so highly honoured by your approbation; we, who are Ministers of a King who wishes only to make one with his people; we who are responsible to the King and to the nation for our councils and our administrations; we who are strictly united by our affection for the best of Kings; by our reciprocal confidence in each other; by our zeal for the welfare of France; and by our faithful attachment to the maxims laid down by you; we come to invoke the enlightened assistance of this Assembly, to preserve the nation from the evils that already afflict it, and from those that threaten, in an invasion."

M. Necker then spoke as follows:

"I come, Sirs, to lay before you the present state of the finances, and the indispensable necessity of finding immediate resources."

"On my return to the ministry in the month of August last, there were only four hundred thousand francs, in money or bills, in the Royal Treasury. The deficit between the revenues and the ordinary expenses of the State was enormous; and the operations, prior to that period, had destroyed totally the public credit."

"Under the pressure of these difficulties, it was necessary to conduct affairs without trouble or convulsions, till the period should arrive when the National Assembly, having taken into consideration the state of affairs, should restore tranquillity to the nation, and establish, on a permanent foundation, the government of this country."

"That period was procrastinated beyond our expectation; and, mean while, extraordinary expenses, and unexpected diminutions in the produce of the revenues, have augmented the embarrassment of our finance."

"The immense succours in grain which the King was obliged to procure for his people, have occasioned not only considerable advances, but have also caused a very great loss; because the King could not sell this grain at the price at which it was purchased, without exceeding the ability of the people, and, by that means, exciting a spirit of tumult and revolt. Public disorder, however, continued to increase, and pillages were daily committed, which the public force was unable to repress. At length the general misery, and the defect of labour, obliged his Majesty to issue out succours of immense magnitude."

"Extraordinary works and manufactures were established; to a multitude of people who could not get work otherwise; and the number of these has increased in such a manner, that, at this moment, they amount to upwards of twelve thousand men. The King pays them twenty sous per day; an expense independent of the cost of tools, and of the salaries of the superintendants."

"I will not take up your time by the detail of other extraordinary expenses which the necessity of the times has occasioned; but I must not omit to give you an account of a circumstance of the greatest moment, that is, the palpable diminution of the revenue, and the daily progress of that evil."

"The price of salt has been reduced one half, by constraint, in the districts of Caen and Alençon; and this disorder begins to prevail in Maine. The sale of illegal salt and of tobacco is carried on by convoys, and by open force in a part of Lorraine, of Trois-Evêches, and of Picardie. Soissons, and the district of Paris, begin to feel the same disorder."

"All the barriers of the capital are not yet re-established; and one only being open, is sufficient to occasion a great loss to the revenue. The recovery of the *Droits d'Aides* is subjected to much opposition. The offices have been pillaged, the registers dispersed, and the collection of the tax has been stopped and suspended in many places; every day, in short, brings with it some new disaster."

"Delays are also experienced in the payment of the *Tailles* of the Vingtièmes (twentieths) and of the capitation tax, inasmuch that the Receivers General and the Collectors of the *Taille* are reduced to the last extremity, and several of them are unable to make good the conditions of their contract."

"I have, therefore, Sirs, no doubt that you will feel the necessity of examining, without a moment's delay, the state which I present you, of the succour indispensably necessary to prevent a suspension of payment; and the King makes no doubt that you will then give your sanction to the loan which the security of the public engagements demands, as well as the indispensable expenses for the space of two months; a space of time that will suffice, if not to finish, at least to advance greatly, the glorious business in which you are engaged; to establish a permanent constitution, such as France had reason to expect from your enlightened zeal, and from the just and beneficent disposition of his Majesty."

"It is probable, that with thirty millions it will be possible to supply the public necessity during the above mentioned period; but there is no time to be lost to procure this sum. It will not, in my opinion, be necessary to endeavour to obtain credit by holding out the lure of exorbitant interest; it is not from the hands of frigid speculation that we must expect assistance in the present situation of affairs, but from the generous and patriotic sentiment of Frenchmen; and that sentiment would spurn at the idea of accepting more than the usual interest!"

"I will, therefore, Sirs, propose, that the loan shall be raised simply at 5 per cent. for a twelve-month, to be reimbursed to the lender at the next meeting of the States General after that period."

"That this reimbursement shall be placed in the first line of the arrangements which you will make for the establishment of a sinking fund."

"But as it is highly probable, that in consequence of your wise regulations, the affairs of the nation in general, and especially the Finance, may arrive at a high degree of prosperity; and as 5 per cent. will then become a very considerable interest, I propose, for the advantage of the lender, that the sum borrowed shall not be reimbursed without his consent."

"I propose, that this loan shall be in bills, payable to the bearer, or in contracts, as the lender shall think fit."

"I propose, that a list shall be made out, of all who shall subscribe to this patriotic loan; and that this list shall be communicated to the National Assembly, and preserved, if you think proper, in your registers."

"You cannot, Sirs, refuse your sanction to this loan. Instructions, no doubt, from many of your constituents, demand that the constitution should be formed before you gave your consent to any tax or loan; but was it possible to foresee the difficulties that have retarded your endeavours? Was it possible to foresee the unprecedented revolution that has taken

place in the course of three weeks? Your constituents would exclaim, if they could make themselves heard in this Assembly, 'Save the State—save our Country! for our repose, for our welfare, you are accountable!' And how much, Sirs, are you accountable at this moment to your Country—at this moment that Government has lost totally its power, and that you alone possess some means to resist the tempest! As for me, I have fulfilled my task—I have put in your hands the knowledge of affairs; and whatever mode you may chuse to adopt, I shall think it my duty to respect your opinion, and to give you, to the last moment of my life, every proof of zeal, and of attachment to your service."

"It must be confessed, that in the midst of the troubles which agitate this nation, the success of the loan is by no means ascertained. A first loan, however, guaranteed by the representatives of a nation the most attached to the laws of honour, and the richest in Europe, cannot possibly excite any real diffidence in the lender."

"It is obvious also, that independent of the generous and patriotic sentiments which should favour the success of the loan, there are many motives of policy sufficient to determine men of property to subscribe. It is plain that every one has an interest to prevent public confusion, and to give you time to digest and carry your plans into effect. Ah! Sirs, how necessary, how pressing is that duty become! You are witnesses to the disorders that prevail in every part of the Kingdom. Those disorders will increase, if you do not speedily apply a salutary, a saving hand. The materials of the structure must not be dispersed or destroyed at a time that the ablest architects are employed in forming the design."

"Notwithstanding the evils that press us on all sides, the kingdom remains entire, and association of your talents and abilities will soon restore the State to more than wonted vigour; and raise the Nation to a degree of prosperity at which it has never yet arrived. Let nobody, therefore, neither in this Assembly, nor in this Nation, be discouraged: the King is sensible of the truth—the King wishes the welfare of his subjects; his subjects have preserved for his person an affection which the restoration of public tranquillity will fortify and augment. Let us then, Sirs, abandon ourselves to this happy project.—One day, perhaps, amidst the sweets of a wide and well-tempered system of Liberty, and of a confidence unfettered by the clouds of suspicion, the French Nation will efface from her memory this season of calamity, and, in the enjoyment of blessings which she shall owe to your generous efforts, she will never separate from her gratitude the name of a Monarch on whom, in your affection, you have bestowed so glorious a title!"

The ministers having retired, the patriotic loan of thirty millions was discussed. Several members, referring to their instructions not to grant any money till the Constitution was formed, but allowing the necessity of a supply, proposed to engage the individual property of the members for the amount of the loan. It was referred, however, to a Committee, who made their report on Saturday; when, at once, to manifest their confidence in the minister, and to show the ability of the nation, the loan was instantly fixed at four and a half per cent. and in half an hour every livre of the sum was subscribed and forthcoming. Thirty millions of livres is nearly 3,500,000l. Sterling."

At this sitting of the Assembly, fresh sacrifices were proposed, and offered by many of the members, of pensions, &c. The Viscount de Mirabeau, brother to the patriot, resigned one of 2000 livres, granted him for his services in the late war, in the army of Comte Rochambeau, in America; and the following most important motion was brought forward, which is to be discussed this day, and will certainly be adopted.

Resolved, That all Ecclesiastical Property belongs to the nation.

That all Ecclesiastical Tithes be suppressed from the year 1790.

That the salaries of the Bishops be settled by the Provincial Assemblies, as likewise those of the chapters of Cathedrals, &c.; and that the incomes of Parish-priests be augmented.

That all the religious communities of both sexes be abolished, reserving pensions, equivalent to their present situations, to all their actual members.

The National Assembly are discussing, and reducing into regular form, all the heads of reformation already agreed on. It will be some days probably before the whole is concluded.

Game is made property, as well as the Fisheries. The question—Whether the People were universally to be allowed fire arms?—gave rise to much debate. The matter is not decided.

The Capitaineries, both Royal and particular ones, are annihilated.

In this debate, the Duke of Orleans greatly distinguished himself, by the liberality and animation with which he offered up his sacrifices. It was proposed to reserve those of the King, which his Highness and the Comte de Mirabeau combated with energy and success. "The Chief Delegate of the Nation," said the latter, "himself possesses estates sufficient for his pleasures; it is needless to talk any longer of these Royal reservations, already destroyed by your decrees. I have a higher idea of the domain of the Nation, and a more elevated idea of the respect which the King, the Guardian of all the Laws, the avowed Patron of the Nation, owes to these Laws, than to suppose that he would wish to escape from the operation of a Law, which honours general justice."

The Revolution came to be as follows: "All Capitaineries, even Royal ones, and all reservations under the name of Pleasures, and under whatever denomination, are from this moment abolished; means shall be taken, compatible with Liberty and Property, for the conservation of the personal amusements of the King."

M. de Mirabeau, sincerely wishing to see the Monarchy happy, observed, that henceforward, perhaps, his Majesty, the King of a free People, might find other occupations, and more substantial pleasures, than hunting.—*Venatio maximus labor est*—said he, archly.

In the National Assembly, a motion was seriously made, and long debated, for each Member to speak only five minutes, by a hand glass to be placed before the President; the speeches on the occasion were exceedingly ingenious and entertaining. Among others, the Comte de Clermont de Tonnerre began a speech, in which he contrived to completely to captivate his audience as to make them forget the time, and engage their utmost attention; in the midst of which, when all ears were open, he stopped short at the very beginning of a most interesting period, with a—"But I am in my sixth minute, and sit down amidst the laughter and applause of the Assembly. The proposal was finally scouted, by a Member who observed, that history afforded but one example of the hand-glass. In the time of the great Arnaud," said he, "in the Sorbonne—Arnaud, who, according to Descartes, was alone worth the whole Sorbonne, the hand-glass was adopted by the spirit of party; and what was the consequence? the triumph of faction and injustice."

To circumscribe the opinion, to enchain thought, to prefer limits to the development of a salutary idea; to devote to such a slavery the productions of the public mind; to subject to a time-keeper the emanations of a political brain; to encompass the reason of each representative of a lively and sensible nation—is an idea too novel for the eighteenth century, and for a Legislative Assembly, which, after two hundred years of despotism, has so much to do and say for public liberty. Did any man ever think of propelling, in the British Senate, to restrain, under the tyranny of the hour and clock, the comprehensive eloquence of Burke, the classical orations of Pitt, or the reasoning energy of Fox? Except myself, added he, I know of no man who has abused the liberty of speaking."

The National Assembly have ordered their President, in consequence of the total abolition of the Game Laws, to wait on the King, and request him to give immediate orders for the release and return of all the persons suffering at the Gallies, groaning in prisons, and banished under this tyrannical system, and a termination of all prosecutions on that head; who, horrid to pronounce, amount to many thousands!

At Nancy, the Parliament, and the Chamber of Accounts, uninformed, and in their habits of ceremony, went to the Cathedral, where the Citizens had assembled for the purpose of singing a *Te Deum* for the return of M. Necker.

The King has signified to the National Assembly, that their President shall always have free access to him, without the intervention of any Minister. He received the present President on Friday, with honours never before bestowed on any individual in a public or private character. "The Assembly (said a Member) ought to congratulate the King on his at length acknowledging the Majesty of the French people, in the person of him whom they have voluntarily placed at their head."

An inquiry was instituted into the affair of the gunpowder stopped in its way up the Seine; when it appeared, that this was a quantity of powder fabricated in the Provinces, and destined for the African trade, and of an inferior quality; that it was removed from the Arsenal to the Powder Mills at Effroy, a few miles up the river, to be refined. The removal was allowed, however, to be injudicious, on the suggestion, and by the orders of a simple Member of the Committee. The tumult was so great, and the cries for the head of M. de la Salle so violent towards the evening, that the drums beat to arms at nine o'clock, and 30,000 armed citizens at least filled the Place de Grève in half an hour. The people dispersed, on being satisfied by their fellow-citizens; but this little fever, in the midst of the general joy, has produced no bad effect. The cannon, which had been laid aside, are returned to each district; the ammunition, arms, &c. arranged for distribution at a moment's warning; and the patriotic military spirit has determined to be prepared against every event. M. de la Salle has prudently, however, got out of the way."

The price of bread is diminished; the weather is remarkable fine, and there is a prospect of the most plentiful harvest.

The Bishop of Toulon was found dead on the 15th of July, at the door of his country-house of Mazargue, in Provence, having been shot with a musket ball, which from its position must have been fired at him by some other person. He was an active friend of the aristocratic party.

LLOYD'S LIST, Aug. 14.

THE Lady Welmond, Andree, from Bremen for America, with wine and silks, is arrived at Gravesend in a leaky condition.

The John, Richardson, from Liverpool to Virginia, is put back to Liverpool, it is feared with considerable damage after being ashore on Burbo Bank, and much unladen to sea.

Captain Dawey, of the Nancy, from Tenerife, on the 5th instant spoke the African Queen, Captain James Downey, from London for New-Brunswick, 14 leagues west of Sicily, all well.

The Elizabeth, Seward, from France for New-England, was well the 7th of July, in lat. 31. 8. N. lon. 32. 30. W. The Snap Dragon, Brown, from Peterburgh to Bristol, sprung a leak in the Baltic, and sunk between Bornholm and Falsterbo: the crew saved.

M A I L S.

Arrived—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1. Due—Ireland, 5.

LONDON—AUGUST 14.

It is the general idea that Parliament will meet on the 15th of October next, and that, after a short session, they will be dissolved.

The private investments to India this season will be smaller than ever known, the markets being overflooded.

Yesterday the Dukes of Gordon gave a grand dinner to Mr Pitt, and several of the nobility, at her house in St James's-square.

It is a fact, that at the time the King of France made his entry into Paris, the Dukes de Orleans and Byron were hostages at Versailles for his safe return.

Dispatches were sent off on Wednesday to Mr Liffon, his Majesty's Envoy at Stockholm.

Lord Effingham's late place, as Master and Work-er of the Mint, though only stated in the books for himself and three clerks at 650l. per annum, was worth to himself, as a private person, 10,000l. The Government of Jamaica, however, to which his Lordship is appointed, is said to be worth between six and seven thousand pounds a year; a difference which, however great, would have made very little distinction in one of his Lordship's generous ways of thinking, were not a change of air and a warm climate held at present necessary for his Lordship's constitution.

New Dies, of the date of the present year, are preparing for striking off half and whole guineas, which will be ready for delivery about Christmas next.

The creditors of a late eminent Banking Corporation were, on Wednesday invited to receive Three-pence in the Pound!

The Earl of Maffarene was at Coleman's Theatre, on Tuesday night last, to see the new piece of Hexham Forest. His Lordship was accompanied by a clergyman and another gentleman, and seemed wrought in astonishment at comparing the busy, splendid exhibition of a crowded theatre, with the dreary mansion he had just quitted. He was dressed in a plain dark blue frock suit of clothes, his hair without powder, and close cropped. His complexion is brown, and his face animated; and on the whole he has very much the appearance of a man of fashion. His Lordship is entering the 48th year of his age, being born January 28. 1742.

The appearance of Colonel Barré was another phenomenon at this Theatre. He sat in the front of the front-boxes, looking remarkably well; and, what we were happy to see, without his green eye-bandage or glasses.

Wednesday several French gentlemen of the first consequence in the peevish Revolution in France, waited upon Lord George Gordon, on the felds close in Newgate, and assured his Lordship of the best

wishes and good offices of the friends of liberty at Paris for his enlargement from the prosecution of the late Minister, the Baron de Breteuil, now a refugee at Brussels. They observed, that the compliance of the Court of London, in liberating his Lordship, would be a satisfactory proof of its wishes to take a bid: with the National Assembly of France in the case of liberty. Prince Louis de Rohan, the Cardinal and Lord High Almoner to the King, who was ten months in the Bastille, concerning the Queen's necklace, is now a member of the National Assembly.

It is asserted that the Queen of France's maternal affection was the salvation of her life: the Parisians had once resolved to sacrifice her; but when they were reminded of her tenderness to the Dauphin, and the celebrated exclamation

"Oh strike me Heav'n!—but spare my child!" recurred to their memories, they cried out with one voice, "Vive la Reine!" and the Queen lived accordingly.

The children of the Count d'Artois, with their attendants, have now taken refuge at Liege, where they arrived on the 1st instant.

The most important arrangements of the French, or rather of the Austrian Cabinet, were discovered to a member of the National Assembly by a Lady of the Queen's party. The cause of Liberty has often acknowledged its obligations to the fair sex. To them, Rome stood indebted for the discovery of Catiline's intended treason, and Venice from its escape from the Spanish conspiracy.

An immense loss is sustained by the populace having destroyed the archives of Strasburgh: Several German Princes had deposited the titles of their rights and privileges there, all of which were burnt with those of the city.

Many other towns in Alsace have felt the dire effects of the commotions:—At Besancon, Colmar, Scheldstadt, and Agenau, the public buildings have been burnt, and the records all destroyed.

The suppression of first fruits, paid by France to the Pope, which forms one of the Articles of the New Constitution, will be a loss to his Holiness of 360,000l. sterling per annum.

By M. Necker's statement of the expences and revenues of France, we find, that

The annual expences are 535,444,000

The annual revenue 475,294,000

Annual deficiency Livres 56,150,000 Of this sum, the mere reform of the pensions will produce 20,000,000. In the whole, the pensions amount to 29,560,000 livres. Not more than 9,000,000 of them will be found to be for real service.

Wednesday afternoon the Marquis of Graham set off for his seat in Scotland, for the remainder of the summer season. His Lordship has been re-elected member for Great Bedwin, without opposition.

Lord Apley has been re-elected member for Cirencester, without any opposition.

Such of the alterations and repairs as are to be done to the two Houses of Parliament, during the present recess, will be begun next month.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, which broke up at half past two o'clock. The engagement of shipping is nearly completed, and the lists will be published speedily.

Same day the purser of the Company's ship the General Coote, arrived at the East India House, with the advice of that ship's arrival from China, off Portland. She left St Helena the 10th of June, which was several days previous to the sailing of the Phoenix, already arrived.

The Vesta, it is now confidently asserted, will shortly fail for the several Prefectures in the East Indies.

In order to give all possible encouragement to the Fisheries of Great Britain round the coasts, every restriction formerly laid on is removed, the bounties are increased, and the following regulations enacted:—That liberty be granted of making use of such netting as the fishermen shall find best adapted, provided each boat carries a specified quantity of nets: That, during the intervals of fishing, the vessels may be employed in any other business not prohibited by law; and that there should be permission for making use of any waste or uncultivated ground, 100 yards at least above the highest water-mark:—They are not to be confined with respect to the thickness of the staves, as heretofore, in the barrels for packing the fish. These arrangements, with liberal bounties, will make the Coast Fisheries of this country almost equal to those of the Dutch.

According to letters from different parts of the country, the very fine weather has already had a considerable effect in lowering the price of wheat in the markets. At Cambridge the prices were from 38s. to 42s. per load of five bushels; and at Rye, the highest price was 40s. and very little sold.

In many parts of Berkshire, particularly near Reading, the farmers began to carry wheat last week:—this sank the price at Reading market on Saturday last, to 40s. the load, and the same at Windsor.

The Lord Mayor, on Tuesday, ordered the price of bread to be lowered a whole penny, or twopenny in the peck loaf, which took place yesterday morning.

The hay has turned out exceedingly fine and plentiful in many parts of Gloucestershire.

So large a quantity of sugars have been recently exported from this kingdom to the Northern powers, that that article is daily advancing in price: the demand arises from the crops in the French West India Islands having proved exceedingly unproductive this year: of course, their usual supplies to the North have failed.

Saturday morning, an English brig, under quarantine from Turkey, put into Weymouth Bay, bound to the Baltic, freighted with six Arabian horses and four mules, as presents from the Grand Signior to the Kings of Sweden and Denmark.

The King of Sweden, in order to prevent every kind of dispute, and to ascertain more precisely what are legal prizes of ships which may be stopped to be examined, has declared, that the eleventh article of the treaty entered into between Sweden and England in 1780, and which was the basis of the convention in 1780, shall be literally adhered to; which article expressly declares what shall be considered as contraband in time of war.

The King of Sweden has found it necessary to lay several new taxes, in consequence of the expences of the war. In doing this, he has confined himself principally to the luxuries of life.

The Venetian Senate have at length determined to fit out a powerful fleet to act against their Barbary enemies, and have voted a million and a half of gold ducats for this service. The ships are to be formed into three divisions: one to cruise in the middle seas, and the other two are destined for the protection of the home trade.

Our last advices from Constantinople mention, that the mediatory propositions of the French Ambassador and the Spanish Envoy, have been but coolly received at the Porte, where at this moment peace is no longer talked of, the Grand Signior being persuaded

that the resources of the Imperial Allies are so far exhausted as to render it difficult for them to continue the war. He thinks the vigorous prosecution of the war, during the present season, will secure him an advantageous peace.

The Ambassadors above mentioned have solicited of the Ottoman Minister the release of M. Bulgakow, who is still confined in the Seven Towers, but without effect.

Last Sunday, there was an election for a Jurat in the Island of Jersey. There was an excellent sermon preached on the occasion in the town church by the Rev. J. Lemprier; which being of a consoling nature, so provoked a number of unruly persons, that a seditious mob was gathered at their instigation. The clergyman was insulted in the grossest manner whilst he was in the church; and in the evening, they proceeded to such outrageous violence, that they burned him in effigy, and his life is now in the most extreme danger, as the greatest licentiousness and anarchy prevail over the island.

Extract of a letter from Louvain, July 21.

"After what happened at Tirmont, we were in fear of something similar taking place here; and, in fact, our commandant received accounts that a number of peasants had formed a plan of entering this place on the 26th, upon the ringing of the alarm bell, whilst the people within would find enough to employ the troops. However, the commandant took the necessary precaution to preserve good order: each battalion was furnished with a piece of cannon; the guns of the place were pointed up the high streets; and the patrols and guards doubled, with orders to stop all whom they should meet armed. In the afternoon, some of the military were ill used by the populace; but, upon the appearance of a strong detachment, the mob dispersed; however, between eight and nine o'clock, they began plundering in some of the by-ways of the town, all the bells rang, and the garrison assembled under arms, but were saluted with a volley of stones and musket shot, which they answered pretty warmly, and the people dispersed, but assembled in other places, and opposed the troops; in short, the confusion soon became general, and was increased by accounts that a number of peasants were approaching the town. A party of the troops was immediately sent against them, upon whom the peasants fired; on which the troops began to fire, which they continued till the mob was dispersed. The firing lasted in the town four hours, and numbers were killed. The next day, a number of armed peasants were seen on the road to Tirmont; but a party of dragoons soon drove them away, after killing several. Tranquillity is at length restored, and the preservation of this place is entirely owing to the wise measures taken by our commandant."

To prevent for the future any pillaging or commotion in Austrian Flanders, Government has published the following ordinance:

"Joseph, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the Romans, &c. &c. Our intention being to put a stop to the pillaging which has been committed of late in our province of Brabant, and to prevent those excesses, by protecting, in the most efficacious manner, the lives and property of our faithful subjects, we have, by the advice of our Royal Council, thought proper to enlarge the laws against commotions and pillaging, and to resolve, as appears by the present edict, upon the following points and articles:

"1st. Whoever shall have pillaged the house of another by force, or with a mob, shall suffer death.

"2d. Whoever is the author, director, fomentor, or abettor of such act, shall likewise suffer death.

"3d. We authorise and empower the Magistrates and common judges to prosecute and try whoever are guilty of, or accomplices in any riot or pillaging; and that those taken in the fact shall be prosecuted and tried in the quickest manner, upon the spot, by the common judges; and their sentences (by way of example) be put in execution immediately after their condemnation.

"4th. Whoever informs the law-officer of the place of the pillage of his house or property, and sufficiently proves the act, and swears to the amount of his loss within a fortnight after, shall have the whole made good to him by the commonalty of the place where the crime was committed, or by the district, in case the commonalty is not able to pay that loss." &c.

LONGEVITY.

At Verran, near Truro, Cornwall, six brothers dined and supped together last week. Their names and ages are as follow:

John Quintrell,	86
Stephen Quintrell,	85
James Quintrell,	74
Peter Quintrell,	68
Richard Quintrell,	66
Thomas Quintrell,	63

They were very jolly—ate and drank heartily—and have families equally strong and healthy.

PRICES OF STOCKS, Aug. 14.

Bank Stock, 187.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. red. 79½ a 3.	3 per cent. 175½ —
Ditto cons. 78½ a 3.	India Stock, —
Ditto 1726.	Ditto Ann. —
4 per cent. 1777, 99½ a 99.	Ditto Bonds, 102 s. prem.
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 115½ a 115.	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, —
Bank Long. Ann. 23½ a 3-16ths.	Exchequer bills, —
Ditto 1778, for 3 years, 13 13-16ths a 3.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 17 s.
South Sea Stock, —	Irish Tickets, 6 l. 16 s. a 16 s. 6 d.
Ditto Old Ann. —	Tontine, 102 a 101½.

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 13. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

On Saturday last, Miss Agnes Somerville of Myre-carmey, died, at her house, in George's Square.

Captain Tate, of the William, arrived at Grange-mouth from Memel, informs, that on the 29th ult. in the morning, the Russian fleet lying off Drago, consisting of 15 sail, got under way and stood up the Baltic, leaving at anchor 12 or 13 sail of Danish ships, who did not appear to have any intention of co-operating with the Russians; and when he was at Elsinore, the 31st of last month, two ships arrived from St Petersburg, the masters of which gave an account of an action betwixt the Russian and Swedish fleets; but, that they differed so much in the accounts they gave, that Captain Tate cannot assert that such an event had actually taken place; at the same time, he thinks, it probably had, but with success on either side, he has no authority to say.

Sunday evening arrived the Minerva, Robert Grinly, of Borrowtown, from London.

On Tuesday arrived in the Roads of Leith, from Kingston, Jamaica, the brig Polly of Leith, Captain Mason, with rum and coffee, &c.—She had a remarkable long passage, being upwards of three months on it.—She is expected to have water into the harbour to-morrow.

On Friday morning failed for London, with a fair wind, the Glasgow of Breckonpans, Captain William

Miller.—In the course of last week, several Danish ships, loaded with wood, arrived in the Roads.

On Saturday afternoon failed out of the harbour of Leith for St David's, to load coals for London, the Ceres of Shields, Captain Wharmley, and the Elizabeth and Sarah, Captain Mason, two very fine large ships, they had both discharged a cargo of deals and logs there from Nerva, to Mr John McLean.

This morning hauled down the harbour of Leith, in order to sail next tide, the Elizabeth of Leith, (formerly the Sutherland packet), Capt. Nielson, for Lerwick in Shetland.

Last week arrived in the Road of Leith, the Royal George and Royal Charlotte Excise yachts, from a cruise.

Last night, arrived in the Road of Leith, the Winter, a large Danish ship, with barks, &c. commanded by John Paterson. She has traded to this port upwards of 35 years, with wood.

The draw-bridge at Leith is now going on very rapidly, as also the repairing of the quay, opposite to Gibb's Coffeehouse. Mr Steven has employed an additional number of masons, so that there is little doubt but he will have it finished by the time specified in the agreement.

It is going, that some builders in the Meuse streets in the New Town are rearing up their houses to the height of five storeys, when they ought not to exceed three (storeys). A hint of this to our present active magistrates, we have no doubt, will be sufficient to put a stop to this nuisance.

On Saturday morning, a servant maid was rode down by a young man of the name of Hamilton, at the bottom of the Cattle, and much hurt. The young man seemed much concerned for the disfigure; rode back, and gave her his name.

On Thursday last, after an excellent sermon by the Rev. Mr Scott, at Auchtermot, Mr Thomas Scott, licentiate in the Presbytery of Edinburgh, was ordained minister of the church and parish of Balingray, in the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr James Laurie.

Tuesday being Newcastle Lammas Fair, there was a small show of horses, those of form brought good prices; the show of black cattle was very great, which in general sold well.

Wednesday last night at Doncaster fair, there was but a slender show of either cattle or horses; the former sold at rather high prices; but the latter, unless they were capital ones, were heavy sale.

Daniel Mileham, a poor labouring man in the parish of Dilham, in Norfolk, who had been deprived of his senses for more than twenty years, and for these last twelve years chained down to the floor of the chamber in a small cottage in that village, attended by his ancient mother, and maintained by his brother, was found stretched out on the floor on Friday last, supposed to be dead, by the mother; and on the return of her son from work, she told him Daniel was dead. He then went to the chamber, and finding his brother not cold, called him by his name; Daniel instantly arising, asked him what he wanted; and from that moment has had his perfect senses. He has not had any clothes on for more than ten years; his beard which was more than six inches long was cut off on Saturday last; he was shaved on Sunday, and has walked the fields ever since; attended by his good old mother. Extraordinary as the above appears it may be depended on as a fact.

The Endeavour, Cauley, from Sidmouth, to Newcastle, is ashore near Bridport.

Saturday last night, the Kitty, Keedy, with 150 butts, 30 puncheons, and 7 hogheads, containing 120 tons of blubber, and about 60 tons whale fins, being the produce of 7 whales; Sunday, the Kingston, Mason, with 233 butts of blubber, containing 120 tons, being the produce of 6 whales; and on Thursday the Matthew and Thomas Stokel, with 101 leaguers, 17 butts, containing 100 tons of blubber, about 34 tons of whale fins, being the produce of 4 whales, all arrived at Newcastle from Davis's Straits.

Thursday last night, arrived at Whitby, the Hope, Webster, from the Greenland Seas, with two large fish; the Adamant, Jamison, with one large fish, and greatly damaged; and, on Friday, arrived at the above port, the Nautilus, Rowland, from Davis's Straits, with five large fish.

Saturday last night arrived at Hull, the Alliance, Brown, with 7 fish; and the Brothers with five fish, from Davis's Straits.—This vessel brought the remains of her Captain, (Mabb) who died on the 20th ult.

The Livingston, Mackie, of Leith, arrived at London the 14th inst. all well.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 11.

"By a letter received (per the last English mail) by the Secretary of the Incorporated Society, for promoting English Charter Schools, we learn, that Messrs Drummond, bankers in London, have written advice of there being deposited in their house four per cent. Bank annuities, to the amount of 40,000l. being the donation of a gentleman who desires his name may be concealed, to the fund of the Society, which thereby receives an accession of 1600l. per annum, for ever.

"On Wednesday last there was a remarkable show of horses at the fair of Cattedermot, which went off at very smart prices.

"Last Thursday several hundreds of the tenants, domestics, &c. male and female, of Mr Whaley, (who lately made a tour to Jerusalem, within the space of a year, for a wage of 20,000l.) decorated with ribbons, flowers, and other rustic insignia, marched in that kind of procession called a long dance, from Font Hill to Craigue-bridge in the county of Carlow, to congratulate their landlord on his safe arrival. Bonfires, dances, &c. concluded the evening's entertainment.

We formerly, in the course of recording Parliamentary proceedings, gave a short statement of what fell from Sir John Riggs Miller in the House of Commons, on his proposal for a General Equalization of Weights and Measures throughout the kingdom. We now with pleasure take the earliest opportunity in our power, of complying with the request of Sir John, by laying the following speech before our readers. While every one must commend the patriotic conduct of this Gentleman, in bestowing so much time and trouble on a business from which he himself cannot be supposed to reap any particular benefit, it is to be regretted that he was not furnished with such ample information on the subject as to enable him to bring his plan to maturity during last Session of Parliament. It must be acknowledged on all hands, that the object he has in view, is of the last importance to the trade and commerce of Great Britain, and that the want of a proper equalization of weights and measures has long been considered as a very material injury to trade. Sir John has already gone a great length towards remedying the evil. Nothing now seems wanting fully to accomplish his laudable purposes in the service of the public, but ample and full communications from those communities or individuals, who may be enabled, from their particular situations, to throw light on a subject of such magnitude. Sir John has all along shewn the most unremitting attention to this national concern. We flatter ourselves, therefore, that he will meet with every assistance which a matter of that importance so justly entitles him to expect.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Sir John Riggs Miller begged the indulgence of the House for a few moments.—He said, that towards the close of the last Session of Parliament, he had given notice, that in the course of the present Session he should move for a Committee, "to consider and report the expediency of establishing one general standard of weights and measures, to be observed through the kingdom."—That for the present he would merely trouble the House to assure them, that he had neither been wanting in diligence or assiduity, nor been sparing in expence, to obtain every possible information upon this most important subject; a task, which, whatever feasible appearance it might present upon a cursory view of it, he had found upon a closer examination, to be extensive, complex, and embarrassed in an extraordinary and most unexpected degree. Sir John said, that he, however, had not shrunk from these difficulties, but had opposed to them every possible exertion of which he was capable. He had addressed a general circular letter to the Chief Magistrates of all the Cities, Corporations, and Borough Towns of Great Britain, soliciting their communications and assistance upon the subject of his enquiry, which had, by most of them, been complied with, with much liberality and instruction. He had endeavoured to obtain every publication that had appeared for a century past, as well as every law and regulation that had taken place within that period, not only in Great Britain, but through Europe generally, for the correction of abuses in weights and measures. The most industrious, able, and voluminous Report of a Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1788, "To enquire into the original Standards of Weights and Measures, and to consider the laws relating thereto," had furnished him with an infinite variety of most interesting matter. To the liberality of individuals, he— as a deeply indebted for more than a thousand letters, many of them of great extent, and entering into minute details of the mischief under consideration, stating particular local abuses (besides those more generally complained of), from the use of uncertain weights and measures, and accompanied also by the suggestion of regulation, and remedy for their mitigation or cure; and, let me add, said he, which I cannot do unattended by my sincerest acknowledgments, that fifty-seven communities, each of whom send two representatives to this House, have already instructed, or have declared their intention to instruct their Members to attend upon and assist with their best endeavours, the attempt for an equalization of weights and measures.

When we recollect, that in no age or nation of which any record exists, whatever may have been the state of its police or the form of its government (from the most perfect republic to the most absolute monarchy) have any laws or regulations that have been applied to this object, proved adequate to the extinction of the abuses which have prevailed in the discordance of weights and measures, it must be obvious to every one how much time, and how much industry must be indispensably employed by that individual to obtain every light within his power, upon a subject which he stands pledged to this House, and to the public, to bring forward in that shape which shall best promise efficacy and success.

To methodize and to digest in the best manner I am able, such a mass and variety of materials, in order to bring the subject before a Committee, in some form and shape, has fully occupied, and continues to give employment to every diligence I can lay claim to. And if I am alive, and in this House, it is my decided intention to bring this matter before a Committee early in the next Session of Parliament, when I trust my present endeavours will prove to that Committee a saving both of time and of labour.

Investigation and enquiry, even in the midst of perplexing difficulties, have rarely proved totally without profit: on the contrary, they have frequently been found useful and efficient beyond the hope or expectation of those who have had recourse to them. And hence the comparison may not always turn out a perfectly just one between the significance of the agent and the magnitude of the undertaking. Every individual may, with honest intentions, contribute something to the mass of general benefit. I have acted independently in Parliament.—It has been my endeavour to be just as well as useful to individuals and to the public.—My political opinions (and registered upon questions of great moment; and I contemplate them with unabated satisfaction.—Should it be now my good hap to prove instrumental in mitigating or correcting those abuses which have so long and so virulently prevailed throughout this country in the object with which I am at present engaged— abuses fertile in confusion to commerce, in injustice to the community, in distress and difficulty to the poor, I shall deem my political existence, whether it may be of long or of short duration, not to have been afforded me in vain.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	Aug. 15.	8 P. M.	Therm.	Bar.
Saturday,	—	60	—	29.93
Sunday,	—	16. 8 A. M.	—	30.00
	—	8 P. M.	—	30.03
Monday,	—	17. 8 A. M.	—	30.10

SALE OF JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.

At Very Reduced Prices.

THE STOCK of GOODS belonging to Messrs. Peter Forrester, and Company, as advertised formerly, and now purchased by Peter Forrester, continue selling off, at his Shop, opposite the Cross, Edinburgh, and consist chiefly of the following articles:

Gold, Silver, Gilt, Tortoiseshell, and Shagreen Watches. Set Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles. Silver, Pinchbeck, Plated, and Mourning ditto. Gold Bracelets, Rings, and Locket Pins. Silver and Plated Spoons, Tea-Kitchen, Tea-Pots, Sugar and Cream Basons, Bread Baskets, Calfskin Bales, Porter Cups, Ale Tankards, Candlesticks, Fish Knives, Sauce Bows, Wine Funnels, &c. &c. London made Brown Tea-Kitchens and Coffee Urns. Japanned Tea-Trays, Bread-Baskets, and Waiters. Knives and Forks, of all kinds. Mahogany & Shagreen Cases, for Knives, Forks, & Spoons. Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket and Memorandum Books. Silver, Gilt, and Steel mounted Swords and Hangers. Variety of fine Prints, in Gilt burnished Frames. Double and Single Barreled Guns. Patent Spring Bayonet, Pocket and Holster Pistols. Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Boxes. Plated, Black Ebony, and Japanned Ink Stands. Backgammon Tables, Playing Cards, and Dice.

In addition to the old stock, P. FORRESTER has received a fresh assortment of PLATED GOODS, and a great variety of fashionable Watches, among which are two very fine gold Repeaters, and a number of plain and engraved Watches, with seconds, day of the month, &c. in gold, gilt, and silver cases. As he means, (during the sale of the old stock,) to sell them on the usual low terms, the public will find this a favourable opportunity of supplying themselves.

New-invented patent Shot, and every other article for the shooting season.

The highest prices are given for old Gold, Silver, and Lace, as usual.

As P. Forrester is appointed to discharge and settle the debts of the Company, it is requested that all those indebted, will immediately order payment of their accounts, as all those remaining unsettled a few days longer, will be given into the hands of a man of business, in order to effect payment.

An Anecdote.—The celebrated Dr Swift, Dean of St Patrick's, gave a public dinner to all the first noblemen and gentlemen in Dublin. Knowing the Dean's punctuality, they assembled to the minute; a servant announced the dinner; the Dean led the way to the dining room; to each chair was a servant, a bottle of wine, a roll, and plate turned upside down. On taking his seat, the Dean desired the guests to arrange themselves according to their own idea of precedence, and fall to. The company were astonished to find the table without a dish or any provisions.—The Lord Chancellor said, "Mr Dean, we do not see the joke." "Then I will show it you," answered the Dean, turning up his plate, under which was half-a-crown, and a bill of fare from a neighbouring tavern. "Here, Sir, (to his servant) bring me a plate of goose." The company caught the idea, and each man sent his plate and half-a-crown. Covers, with every thing that the appetites of the moment dictated, soon appeared. The novelty, the peculiarity of the manner, and unexpected circumstances, altogether excited the plaudits of the noble guests, who declared themselves particularly gratified by the Dean's entertainment. "Well," said the Dean, "Gentlemen, if you have dined, I will order the desert." A large roll of paste-board, with the particulars of a superb dinner, was produced; the whole expenses, dressing, &c. The Dean requested the Accountant General to deduct the half crowns from the amount—observing, that as his noble guests were pleased to express their satisfaction with the dinner, he begged their advice and assistance in disposing of the fragments and crumbs (as he termed the balance) mentioned by the account-general, viz. 350l. and placed his plate on the table. The company said, "That no person was capable of intruding the Dean in things of that nature." After the circulation of the facet witts, and the most judicious remarks on charity and its abuse, it was unanimously agreed, that the proper objects of liberal relief were well educated families, that, from affluence or the expectation of it, were reduced through misfortune to silent despair. The Dean divided the sum by the number of his guests, and addressed them according to their respective private characters, which no man perhaps knew so well. "You, my lords, (speaking to several young noblemen,) I wish to introduce to some new acquaintance, that will, at least make their acknowledgment for your favours with sincerity. You, my Rev. Lords (on his left hand) adhere to closely to the spirit of the scriptures, that your left hands are literally ignorant of the beneficence of your right hands. You, my lord of Kildare, (and two other noble lords) I will not entrust with any part of this money, as you have been long in the usurious habits of lending your own on such occasions; but your assistance, my Lord of Kerry, (pointing to the opposite side of the table) I must entrust, as Charity covereth a multitude of sins.

"Twere vain to attempt the recital of all the pleasant strokes of this celebrated wit, and the happy effect they produced on his noble guests. Let it suffice therefore to say, that each person added to the sum, and agreed to give the history of their commissions at a future meeting.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PAID THE SOUND.
Aug. 1. Commerce, Roy, from Peterburgh for Naples.
2. Jean, Best, from Memel for Leith, with baulks.
Mary, Scott, from Bonafora for Riga, in ballast.
Venus, Nordand, from ditto for Dylart, in ditto.
Aurora, Gayn, from Leith for Danzig, in ditto.
3. Elizabeth, Bowman, from Stockholm for Dundee, iron.
Betsey, Brown, from Memel for Greckow, with timber.
Polly, Morrison, from Kirkcaldy for Copenhagen, coals.
Mary Ann, Thomson, from Rotterdam for Peterburgh.
Dundee, Bell, from Certe for Lubek, with wines, &c.
4. Britannia, Butter, from London for Riga, in ballast.
Peggy, Cannon, from Galipoli for Stettin, in sundries.
Wedderburn, Allanbaw, from Berwick for Wyburgh.
Peggy, Aimers, from Dundee for Peterburgh, in ballast.
Favourite, Norris, from Leith for Stockholm, with salt.
James, Kerr, from Stockholm for Port-Glasgow, deals.
Aurora, Anderson, from Campbellton for Liverpool, iron.
Betty and Molly, Blair, from Rotterdam for Danzig, Ellick, Davidson, from Stockholm for Leith, iron &c.
Wood & Howden.

Elisavere—Aug. 4. 1789.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.

25. James, Robertson, from Anstruther, with grain.
William, Tait, from Memel, with timber.
Elizabeth, Webster, from Montrose, with grain, &c.
Industrious Mary, Drysdale, from Leith, with malt.
26. Peace and Plenty, Steel, from Greenland, with a fish.
ARRIVED AT LEITH.
Aug. 15. Providence, Innes, from Limehill, goods.
Morning Star, Yule, from Gottenburgh, dials and iron.
17. Mary, Duncan, from Hamburg, wood, &c.

SATISFIED.

Betsey, Robertson, for Grangemouth, grain.
Thomas and Margaret, Scotland, for Kincardine, ballast.
Exchange, Jackling, for Newcastle, ballast.
Elizabeth and Sarah, Anbyn Marjor, for St Davids, ditto.

To be SOLD by Auction, in a large Ware-room, east side of North Bridge Street, immediately above Mr Oats, shoemaker, on Tuesday next 18th current, and the following days,

THE REMAINDER OF THE STOCK OF GOODS, which belonged to Mr Archibald McDowall, consisting of Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, DUFFLES, VEST and BREECHES STUFFS, &c. &c.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the place of sale. As these goods must positively be sold off without reserve, they will be exposed at the pleasure of the Company. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock each day.

ESCAPED FROM JUSTICE.

ALEXANDER BOOKLESS, tenant in Pilmuir, in the parish of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, and DAVID BOOKLESS, his brother, residing in Pilmuir, both accused of being concerned in deforcing and abusing JAMES CAMPBELL, Excise officer in Ayton, and others his assistants, upon the high road leading by Penmus-hill wood, in the said parish of Coldingham; and afterwards assaulting, beating, and maltreating PETER FRANCE, innkeeper at Cairncroft, also in the said parish and county, upon the morning of the first day of July last.

The said Alexander Bookless is about 25 years of age, nearly 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and squat made, very fat, with a broad smooth ruddy face and dark coloured long hair, large feet, flat soled—He used generally to wear a dark brown coat, but was lately seen in a new-fashioned striped coat.

David Bookless is not so tall as Alexander, very stout made, black looking, being much pitted with the small-pox, has black tied hair, wears whiskers, and has a life in his speech. A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS STERLING is hereby offered to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure the said Alexander and David Bookless, or either of them, in any jail in Scotland, so as they may be brought to trial for the offences above mentioned; or who will give such information to Mr Robert Dundas, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Mr John Turnbull, writer in Dundee, as may be the means of Alexander and David Bookless, or either being apprehended or committed, to be paid by Mr Dundas, upon their or his conviction.

GAME DUTY.

COUNTY OF MID LOTHIAN.

LIST OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE SHERIFF-CLERK OF THE COUNTY OF MID LOTHIAN betwixt the 1st day of July and the 12th day of August 1789 inclusive, pursuant to Act of Parliament—viz.

A
Ancrum, the Right Hon. Lord
Aldon, Capt. David, of the East India Company
Arbuthnot, Capt. Alexander, Edinburgh
Anderson, Alex. Esq. younger of Newbigging

B
Buccleugh, his Grace the Duke of
Baillie, James, Esq. of Coulterallars
Blyth, Mr John, farmer at Ravelrig
Brown, Binnie, Esq. Edinburgh
Brace, Mr James, Edinburgh
Bell, Hamilton, Esq. writer to the signet
Bowmaker, Mr James, Hatton
Brown, Robert, Esq. of Newhall
Burn, Mr Finlay, Dalkeith
Bentley Gordon, Bentley, Esq. Morton
Balfour, Mr John, jun. Edinburgh

C
Cockburn, Archibald, Esq. his Majesty's Sheriff-Dep.
Cochran, Lieut. Thomas, Musselburgh
Colt, Robert, Esq. Inveresk
Charteris, Mr Samuel, ditto
Christie, Alexander, of Babberton, Esq.
Clark, Lieut. 35th Regiment, Edinburgh
Cuthcart, John, Esq. of Ginoch
Cochran, Capt. of Lanchan, Edinburgh
Clark, James, Esq. Advocate
Cameron, Lieut. Allan, of London
Carmichael, Mr Andrew, Writer, Edinburgh
Cay, Robert Hodgkin, Esq. of North Chilton, Northumberland

D
Dalkeith, the Right Hon. Lord
Dundas, Henry, the Right Hon. of Melville
Dundas, Robert, Esq. younger of ditto
Duff, Lachlan, Esq. of Drummore
Davidson, Mr John, Canongate
Dunbar, Sir George, of Mochrum
Dundas, John, Esq. Writer to the Signet
Drummond, Henry, Esq. jun. Banker, London
Douglas, Mr Robert, of St Ann's
Douglas, Mr Thomas, Edinburgh
Dewar, James, of Vogrie, Esq.
Dalziel, William, Esq. Edinburgh
Davis, John, Esq. of Gavieside
Dundas, Lieut. Col. Francis
Dewar, Lieut. David, 22d Regiment

E
Frazer, Mr Thomas, Edinburgh
Frazer, Simon, Esq. of Forra
Ferguson, Mr Neil, advocate
Fogo, James, Esq. of Kitterton
Forbes, John, Esq. of Hawthornden

F
Gray, Mr John, Edinburgh
Gray, Mr James, writer, Edinburgh
Gray, Andrew, Esq. Liberton Kirk
Gray, Mr John, writer, Edinburgh
Gordon, James, Esq. Edinburgh
Gibson, James, Esq. writer to the signet

H
Hamilton, Mr John, Edinburgh
Hotchkiss, Mr John, brewer, Edinburgh
Haldane, Mr John, Edinburgh
Houston, Andrew, Esq. of Calderhall
Howison, Archibald, Mid Calter
Hunter, Mr William, Gilmerton

I
Ingis, Thomas, of the 39th regiment
Johnston, George, Esq. of Hillhouse
Jameison, John, ensign, Leith

L
Lennox, Colonel, 35th regiment, Edinburgh
Little, Robert, Esq. Edinburgh
Lawrie, Mr Andrew, Edinburgh

M
Maitland, Viscount, the Right Honourable
McMillan, Thomas, Esq. of Shorthope, Musselburgh
Murray, William, Esq. Edinburgh
Moffat, Mr William, Highgate
Maxwell, William, Lieut. Colonel, George's Square
Moir, James, Esq. of Inverlilly
Mansfield, Mr James, jun. Edinburgh
McLean, Mr John, mathematician, Edinburgh
Monro, Dr Alexander, of Craiglockhart
Monro, Alexander, younger of ditto
Mansfield, James, Esq. Banker, Edinburgh
McLean, Mr Donald, of Drumton
Miller, Mr Alexander, at Yester
McKenzie, Colin, Esq. Edinburgh
Montague, Mr Dalkeith Houle
Molle, William, Esq. writer to the signet
McLaurin, Colin, Esq. Droghda
Macdonald, Donald, Esq. 22d regiment
McGhie, Jonathan, Esq. Edinburgh
Murray, Wolfe James, Esq. advocate

N
Norton, the Hon. Baron
Nairn, Sir William, at Falahall
Nisbet, Mr Walter, writer, Edinburgh
Napier, Alexander, younger of Blackdon

O
Ogilvie, James, Leith

P
Preston, William, Esq. of Gorton
Pocklington, Henry, Edinburgh
Parker, William, Esq. Edinburgh
Paterfon, John, Esq. advocate

R
Ramage, Mr James, Edinburgh
Ramfay, Mr William, jun. Edinburgh
Ramfay, George, Carnwath
Robertson, Capt. 71st regiment, Edinburgh
Rollo, Capt. Robert, Burnfield Links
Rennie, Mr James, merchant, Leith
Reid, Mr George, of Ratho
Rennie, Mr Thomas, Airfield
Ruffell, Mr George, writer, Edinburgh
Rule, Mr T. Edinburgh

S
Stewart, Lieut. 25th regiment
Stewart, Lieut. Col. of the 63d regiment
Seton, James, Esq. Edinburgh
Scott, Mr Wm. Solicitor at law
Stewart, David, Esq. Edinburgh
Stewart, Capt. Isaac, at Ormiston
Spottiswood, Robert, Esq. Edinburgh
Spottiswood, David, Esq. Edinburgh
Sandilands, Mather, Esq. of Coufton
Spottiswood, Mr James, Edinburgh
Stewart, Mr Hugh, at Allanbank
Scott, Mr Charles, Edinburgh
Shaw, Mr George, Edinburgh
Sprott, Mr R. Edinburgh
Stewart, Mr Arch. Edinburgh
Spence, Mr Rob. dentist, Edinburgh
Steel, Mr John, Wether Nephthier
Sawers, Mr John, Edinburgh

T
Thomson, Mr George, at Boughtrigg
Taylor, Mr James, Edinburgh
Thomson, Mr Gavin, furgon, Roslin
Trotter, Thos. Esq. writer to the signet
Trotter, John, Esq. of Mortonshall
W
Wainhope, And. Esq. of Niddry Marishall
Weir, Lieut. James, of the Marines
Walker, Capt. James, at Vogrie
Wilson, Mr David, Rolin
Wight, Alex. Esq. advocate
Weir, Mr George, writer, Edinburgh

Deputations to Gamekeepers.

Baxter, John—gamekeeper to Lady Dowager Dalrymple
Clark, James—to Lord Moray
Clark, James—to the Hon. Cha. Hope Weir
Gilchrist, James—to Alex. Christie of Babberton, Esq.
Hendshaw, John—to Lord Abercorn
Smellie, Wm.—to Peter Smellie, Esq. of Addiewell
The foregoing list contains the names of all those who have received certificates from me, betwixt the 1st day of July last and the 12th day of August inst. inclusive, as witnesses my hand Edinburgh this 13th day of August 1789 years.
(Signed) Wm. LOCKHART, Dep.
By order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp-duties,
JOHN BRETTELL, Secretary.

BLACKWATER TRYST FOR CATTLE, PERTH-SHIRE.

AT desire of several Graziers and Dealers in cattle, there is to be held on the moor adjoining to the Kirk of Persey, on Blackwater, Perthshire, the first Wednesday of September next, and annually thereafter on same day, a TRYST for sale of Black Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, of all kinds.

From the central situation of this Tryst, in the mouth of the Highlands, eight miles north of Cupar Angus, on the great military road leading from Edinburgh to Fort-George, it must be very convenient both for buyers and sellers. Not to be repeated.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH being desirous to preserve the Game on his estates in the counties of Roxburgh, East-Lothian, and Berwick, hopes that no Gentleman will shoot thereon. All unqualified persons found trespassing, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL OF STAIR and the Honourable Captain PATRICK MAITLAND of Freugh, being desirous to preserve the GAME on their estates in the shire of Wigton, hope no Gentlemen will shoot thereon without their liberty. Poachers, and other unqualified persons, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons to whom the deceased JOHN BOG, wright in Leith, stood indebted, are desired to lodge a state of their claims with John Watt, writer in Leith; and any persons who are INDEBTED to the said John Bog, are desired to pay the same to the trustees, from whom they will obtain a discharge. Not to be repeated.
LEITH—Aug. 15. 1789.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS OF THOMAS BURNS, Vintner in Dalkeith.

THE said creditors are requested to meet by themselves or their doers, properly authorized, in John's Coffee-house, upon Wednesday next the 19th August current, at two o'clock, when matters of importance to their interests will be laid before them.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS OF DOCTOR FRANCIS SWEDL-AUR, Salt Manufacturer at Port-Seaton.

THAT upon the application of Charles Elliott, factor upon the sequestrated estate of the said Doctor Swedlaur, the sheriff of Haddington has appointed Thursday the 20th current, and Thursday of each of the three succeeding weeks, at twelve o'clock noon, in the Court-house at Haddington, for the purpose of examining the bankrupt and others acquainted with his affairs; of which this intimation is given, that such of the creditors as chafe may attend the said examinations.

A FARM TO SET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas first, THE FARM OF BLACKFORD, one mile south from Edinburgh.

Proposals to be given in writing, at the farm-house of Blackford, between the 21st current.

ALSO, to be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 21st of August, the whole Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Labouring Utensils, upon the said farm—Likewise, the Whole Crop, consisting of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Pease, and Potatoes; with between Four and Five Thousand Stones of Old and New Hay. Also a large quantity of Dung in different dung-hills, lying upon the farm.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

LANDS AT INVERESK TO LET.

To be Let, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE Lands in the Fields of INVERESK, which belonged to the late John Cochran of Cabbagwell. Also, the HOUSE, Offices, Garden, & Ground of CABBAGEHALL, the whole consisting of 40 acres, and upwards. Any person inclining to take the same, may give in their proposals in writing, to Mr Archibald Cochran at Musselburgh, or to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet.

To be SOLD by public roup.

Within the house of James Stewart, vintner in Achterarder, upon Thursday the 27th day of August current, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE Farms of BLACKHILL, POTHILL, and KIRKLAND, lying within a mile of Achterarder, and upon the side of the great road leading from Perth to Stirling, being part of the lands of Damfries—each farm to be exposed either in whole or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The West Side of Blackhill, measuring about 12 acres 1 rood and 24 falls.

Lot II. The East Side, measuring about 14 acres and 24 falls.

Lot III. 28 acres 3 roods and 9 falls of Pothill.

Lot IV. 15 acres 2 roods and 17 falls of Pothill.

Lot V. 12 acres 3 roods and 25 falls of Pothill.

Lot VI. 16 acres 2 roods and 24 falls of Kirkland.

Lot VII. 24 acres 3 roods and 36 falls of Kirkland.

Lot VIII. 17 acres 2 roods and 20 falls of Kirkland.

For further particulars, apply to Patrick Duncan, jun. writer in Perth. William Fenton at Wellstrand, in the neighbourhood, will show the lands.

N. B. If the aforesaid lands are not sold, they will be let in tack, either in whole or separately, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on—to be entered to at Martinmas next.

DUMBARTON SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, either together, or in the following lots.

I. The Lands of MIDDLE and WESTER CATTER, with the Mill and Mill Lands of Catter, in the parish of Kilmaronock, and shire of Dumbarton, and within two miles of Loch Lomond, of which there is a most extensive view from the house. The free rent of this lot is about 270l. Sterling.

There is a good house upon the lands, built in the modern stile, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides kitchen, cellars, and garrets; there are substantial office-houses adjoining. There is also a very good orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds in this country, and the house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Water of Endrick, at the junction of three great roads leading to Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Stirling.

The property lands are all inclosed and subdivided. A great part of them are at present out of tack, and the tacks of the remainder are nearly expired.

There is a considerable quantity of fine planting near the house; and there is also some natural wood, part of which is ready to be cut.

Lot II. The Property of Part of the Lands of BORE-LAND, in the same parish, and the Superiority of the whole, affording a freehold qualification in Dumbarton-shire; the rents and feu-duties amounting to about 116l. Sterling yearly. For further particulars, apply to Mr Buchanan the proprietor, at Catter, by Glasgow; Mr Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or John Leckie writer in Glasgow.

DAY OF SALE OF ALMERIECLOSS ALTERED.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of William Fildane vintner in Arbroath, upon Tuesday the 5th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon,

The Houle, Offices, and Gardens of ALMERIECLOSS, with about eighteen acres of ground, either in one or more lots, as purchasers shall incline. Also, the Superiority of the whole lands of Almeriecloss, amounting to a freehold qualification within the county of Forfar.

Messrs. John Colvil and Colin Bruce, writers in Arbroath, will show the articles of roup, and inform as to further particulars. And persons inclining to purchase by private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale, may apply to James Burnes writer in Montrose, or Robert Playfair writer in Edinburgh, either of whom have powers to sell.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of David Methven, vintner in Cupar, upon Thursday the 20th August current, betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and one afternoon,

THE LANDS OF NORTH CALLINGE, with the Tents, lying in the parish of Ceres, and county of Fife, containing about 227 Scots acres, all arable. They are situated within two miles of Cupar, the county town; and about four miles of the Frith of Forth, are of excellent quality, and whereof 80 acres are already inclosed. There is a complete Farm-house with offices, a pigeon-house, and a large garden, well stored with fruit-trees on the premises. Besides the hedge-rows, which contain many hundreds of young trees, there are 4 acres 1 rood and 11 falls of plantation about 20 years old, all in a very thriving condition.

The whole lands (except about 20 acres) are in the possession of the proprietor, and in great heart, and may be entered to at the term of Martinmas first.

Robert Christie at Callinge, the proprietor, will show the subjects; John Shanks in Ceres will show a plan and measurement of the lands; and the articles of roup, and progress of wrights, are in the hands of Henry Walker, writer in Cupar.

The trustees upon the said Robert Christie's estate again request, that his creditors will immediately lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of the said Henry Walker.

LANDS FOR SALE

BY ADJOURNMENT.

In the county of Forfar, and vicinity of Dundee. ON Friday the 25th day of September next, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon, will be SOLD by public roup, within the Coffeehouse of Dundee,

TWENTY-FOUR ACRES or thereby of ARABLE LAND, lying on the east side of the Hilltown of Dundee, and on the high road leading from Dundee to Forfar.

These lands are to be holden of the exchequer, for payment of a small yearly feu-duty; and as they are situated in the neighbourhood of a large town, they may be supposed to great advantage. The purchaser will have the privilege of gathering dung within the town of Dundee, for manuring the ground.

The articles of roup may be seen in the hands of John Ogilvie writer in Dundee, who will also show the ground, and give any further information that may be desired by intending purchasers.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 16th of September next at one o'clock afternoon,

THE Twenty-four Shilling and Eight Penny Land of ARTHURIE, and HOGGER-GLEN, being a part of the Five Merk Land of Arthurie; and the Thirteen Shilling Land of old extent of Arthurie, called the WRAES. These lands consist of 196 Scotch acres, are all sufficiently inclosed with stone dykes, or ditch and hedge. The hedges are in a thriving condition, and the land are divided into thirty inclosures. The present free rents valuing what is in the proprietor's own possession at a moderate rate, and including 8 l. 13 s. 6 d. Sterling of feu-duties) is about 200 l. Sterling; but, as the leases of the farms of Springhill and Wraes will expire in a few years, a very considerable rise of rent may be expected from them, as well as from the other lands, at the expiration of the leases.

Upon the lands of Arthurie there is a good mansion-house, consisting of a dining room, study, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and separate apartments for servants, with a number of other conveniences, and a garden well stocked with fruit trees, and inclosed with a high stone wall.

On the lands of Springhill or Hogger-glen, there is a commodious house, consisting of a dining-room, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, and other conveniences; and being situated on an eminence, commands a view of the city of Glasgow, and country adjacent. The offices consist of a good stable, byre, barn, brewhouse, &c. all lately built, and fitted in a most sufficient manner.

There is on the premises a good quantity of old timber besides several young plantations, from eight to fifteen years old, all in a thriving condition.

These lands hold of a superior, for payment of a small feu-duty, lie within the parish of Neilston, and shire of Renfrew, six miles distant from Glasgow, three from Paisley, and one from Neilston. The post to and from Glasgow passes by the foot of the avenue every day.

These subjects lie in a populous neighbourhood, where there are ten bleachfields and printfields, besides cotton mills; and there are plenty of coal and lime within a mile's distance of the lands.

There is a good Mansion-house on both the lands of Arthurie and Springhill, with about 100 acres of ground adjoining to each of them; and these lands will be exposed to sale either together or separately as purchasers incline.

The title-deeds, with a rental and plan of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow; to whom, or to the proprietor at Arthurie, any person inclining to purchase may apply; and a copy of the rental, inventory of the writings and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the signet.

N. B. If agreeable to a purchaser, a considerable part of the money may lie in his hands.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by roup, in the house of Andrew Duff, vintner at Inver, near Dunkeld, upon Thursday the 17th September 1789, betwixt one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS OF BALNAGUARD, Mill and Mill-Lands thereof, with the Town and Lands of BAL-NAVER, lying within the parish of Little Dunkeld, on the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taysmouth, 16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dunkeld.

The lands lie contiguous, and consist of an extensive tract of rich level or haugh arable ground, pleasantly situated along the south side of the river Tay. There is an extensive hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding of black cattle and sheep, belonging to these lands, which lie in the heart of a pleasant, warm, and populous country, the soil inferior in quality to none in that country. The mansion-house is at present converted into an inn, and affords much satisfaction to travellers.

There is also upon the lands a great deal of old and young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the arable land is in the natural state, and capable of great improvement. There are no tacks on any part of the lands or mill. The whole, by a late measurement, consists of about 511 acres of arable, meadow and pasture ground, exclusive of the extensive property of hill.

The lands hold of the Duke of Atholl; and the present free rent is about 174 l.

For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in Perth, who will show the rental, measurement, title-deeds, and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will show the grounds.